THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1769. THE NUMBER 150.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but Influenced by NONE.

BERLIN, *December* 20.

IN the Pruſſian Gazette there is an extract of an authentic letter, from New Marck, dated the 13th of December, which contains an account of the great exceſſes, which are committed by the Confederates, againſt the unfortunate Diſſidents. A few examples will ſuffice to give ſome idea of the cruelties, committed by thoſe barbarous pillagers. Wherever theſe ravagers happen to come, their firſt care is to be informed of the religion of the inhabitants; the Diſſidents are not only ſure of being cruelly uſed by them, but may think themſelves happy if they can eſcape with life. In ſeveral places money has been extorted from the Diſſidents by different kinds of torture. At Gramſdorf where they found a great quantity of timber, intended for the repairs of a Proteſtant church, they unmercifully abuſed the unhappy inhabitants, and obliged them either to burn the wood, or carry it to the Catholic church. The 25th of laſt month, a troop of 80 or 90 men, commanded by Capt. Ruſtkowſki, ſurprized Juſtrow, a little town of Poliſh Pruſſia, not far from the Frontiers of Pomerania, and which was chiefly inhabited by Diſſidents, where they attempted to exact a contribution of 3000 ducats, which, at laſt they reduced to 100. Mr. Willich, Rector of the Proteſtant church at Zaſtrow, having taken refuge in the houſe of a phyſician; Lieutenant Mowrowſki and ſome ſoldiers ſeized the doctor, bound him, beat him in a barbarous manner, beſides forcing him to give them all the money he was able to procure. Mr. Willich being diſcovered by Mowrowſki and his gang, they treated him for ſome time in the moſt cruel manner, cut off his left hand, and at laſt barbarouſly murdered him in cool blood. Capt. Ruſtkowſki attempted to ſet fire to the village of Hohenſier, becauſe the inhabitants refuſed to mount their horſes, and join their corps.

Warſaw, Dec. 13. We have loſt all hopes of keeping the various Confederates quiet, either by intreaties, or by force of arms; it ſeems that they become now the more obſtinate, falſely imagining, that Ruſſia will be obliged to recall her troops to oppoſe the Turks, and that the whole of the Nobility will mount their horſes, and by thoſe means, tranquility and concord will return to this Republic.

Peterſburg, Nov. 29. The Empreſs has appointed Prince Galhitzin, Field Marſhal of the grand army, which is to act next ſpring againſt the Turks, and has granted him ten thouſand roubles for his field equipage, beſides a gratification of four thouſand roubles more for the expences of his table, during all the time he has the command of her troops. The grand army will meet near Lubio, not far from Kiovia, where the regiment of Jaroſlow has repaired, directing its route through Novogrod, Torſchck, Wiſtan, Kaluga, Neſchok, and Priluk. The regiments of Smolenſko and of Niſcow are marching, one from Sleutelbourg, and the other from Narva, for the ſame deſtination; the ſecond army, which is actually forming in the Ukraine, and which is to go againſt the frontiers of the Ottomanempire, will be commanded by the Count of Romanzow, and General Olitz, will have in Poland the conduct of the army of obſervation. We expect to ſee, very ſoon, the formal declaration of war from this court againſt the Porte.

Berlin, Dec. 21. The director of the Police has publiſhed an edict, by order of the King, forbidding the game of hazard, by making the player liable to pay a fine from 100 to 300 ducats, or to ſuffer impriſonment in one of the fortreſſes. Several other games are alſo forbid, as baſſet, pharoah, lanſquenet, &c. All keepers of coffee-houſes, taverns, and ale-houſes, are made liable to the ſame penalties, if they ſuffer theſe games to be played in their houſes.

The King has made ſuch good diſpoſitions of his troops upon the frontiers of his dominions, in the neighbourhood of Poland, that the vagabonds of that country, who call themſelves Confederates, will find no little difficulty in committing any future exceſſes.

Warſaw, Dec. 14. A letter of the Grand Vizir, dated the 18th of October laſt, is circulating here. It is conceived in theſe terms:

To the moſt illuſtrious Lords of the Chriſtian nation, the refuge of the great amongſt the Nazarens, the Republic of Poland, our friends, whoſe end be crowned with proſperity.

"According to the ſubſtance of the papers which you have ſent eight months ago to the Sublime Porte, through the hands of the Pachas of Bender and Choczym, you have informed this Court, that after the death of Auguſtus the IIId. King of Poland, when the Republic was about electing a King, the Ruſſians had arbitrarily entered into the Poliſh territories, and intereſted themſelves in bringing about the election contrary to the liberties of the Poliſh nation: That Ruſſia had not only forcibly carried that election in favour of a perſon whom they had a great intereſt in, but had, under appearances of reconciliation, thrown a conſiderable body of troops into Poland, by whoſe help they committed great diſorders and injuries of all kinds; and that, in overturning the ancient conſtitutions of that kingdom, they behaved in the moſt barbarous manner to the opponents, in plundering them of their goods and ſubſtance, and ſometimes by maſſacreing their perſons. Upon which, having repreſented to the Sublime Porte, that the proximity of Poland to the Turkiſh dominions required their ſerious conſideration, you deſired that the Porte would recall into the mind of her Imperial Majeſty the ſentiments of magnanimity in favour of the Poles, that ſhe would make them feel the good effects of her regard for them, and of her auguſt protection, and ſave them from thoſe perſecutions they were labouring under. It is uſeleſs to retrace under your eyes the charms of ſecurity and tranquility which, ſince the peace of Carlowwitz, the Poliſh nation has conſtantly enjoyed under the ſhelter of the ſentiments of generoſity, which the Sublime Porte entertained towards them, and through which, neither the troops of the Turkiſh frontiers, nor thoſe of the moſt Serene Chan of Tartary, notwithſtanding their being ſo contiguous to Poland, have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in any offenſive undertaking againſt its territories. It had been ſtipulated and agreed not only in the preliminaries, but alſo in the articles of the treaty of peace and friendſhip concluded between the Sublime Porte and the Court of Ruſſia, on the year of the Hegira 1133, that the Ruſſian troops ſhould not make any ſtay in Poland, but that if, according to the exigency of the caſe, ſome Ruſſian troops entered at any time into Poland, they ſhould finiſh their buſineſs as faſt as poſſible, that they might directly quit it, and in no way moleſt the Poles in the full enjoyment of their liberties and privileges. It was on ſuch foundation, that in the year of the Hegira 1152, in the treaty of peace and friendſhip exchanged and concluded between the Sublime Porte and the Court of Ruſſia, the articles above, for the ſake of their former eſtabliſhment, remained in *ſtatu quo*, and were in as full force as they were before.

"In conſequence of this, the Sublime Porte, conſidering that the Ruſſians could not ſend a numerous body of their troops into Poland, nor make any long ſtay in that country, was ſtrongly perſuaded that the Republic of Poland and its ſubjects, free from all diſquietudes, would enjoy a profound tranquility.

"Nevertheleſs, by the imperial order of his Sublime Highneſs, two friendly letters were ſent by the Grand Vizir to the Republic, relative to the election of a ſucceſſor to the dead King, in favour of one of the Republic, in which the Poles were deſired to live in union and good underſtanding, in order that they ſhould elect a King among themſelves, by unanimous conſent; ſaying farther, that if they gave their votes to a foreigner, that would be the ſame thing as opening their gates to foreign troops, which would not fail to deſolate the Republic, to violate, and perhaps even annihilate their liberties, and entirely ſap the foundations of its power. The Poles did not underſtand that the Sublime Porte, by his adviſing them to be very cautious not to admit any foreign troops amongſt them, intended only to ſhelter them from the invaſion of the Ruſſians, and that it was the intereſt of the Porte to protect the Republic. By an effect of their blindneſs, they perſiſted in being divided, and from time to time permitting a reiterated entrance to the Ruſſian troops into Poland, always under the pretext of reconciling their diſputes. They have brought upon themſelves misfortunes which continual diſſentions have always encreaſed, and they now undergo the fatal conſequences which the entrance of the foreign troops has occaſioned. If the too long continuance of the Ruſſian troops in Poland is contrary to the perpetual friendſhip declared in the anterior and poſterior treaties of the Sublime Porte with the Court of Ruſſia, of what fatal conſequence has the entrance of thoſe troops not been, which brought diſorders on the Turkiſh frontiers, and the commiſſion of hoſtilities as far as Balta? Moreover, in the concluſion of the treaties abovementioned, it has been ſtipulated, that if in the dominions of the Sublime Porte, as likewiſe in thoſe of Ruſſia, any thing hurtful to one of the reſpective powers ſhould happen, all care and precaution ſhould be taken to ſettle ſuch matters in the moſt amicable manner."

LONDON, *December* 19.

The declaration of the Imperial Court of Ruſſia to the Court of Europe, upon the arreſt of its Miniſter, reſident at Conſtantinople.

"Her Imperial Majeſty, in taking a part in the tranſactions of the Republic of Poland, as humanity on one ſide, and the obligations of her crown on the other, had prompted her, was no leſs careful to conduct herſelf in ſuch a manner as not to give any umbrage to a jealous and powerful neighbour; every part of her conduct was public; and ſhe had likewiſe a particular attention to communicate in confidence to the Ottoman Porte her reſolutions upon every ſtep ſhe took, and the conduct ſhe intended to obſerve, till the peace and tranquility of that kingdom was entirely re-eſtabliſhed. But the enemies to the peace of theſe two empires were not wanting to blacken, at the Porte, all the actions of her Imperial Majeſty, and to ſow there the ſeeds of diſcord by the moſt falſe imputations. The Porte, reſtrained by the upright conduct the Court of Ruſſia continued to maintain towards them, liſtened, but it was with caution, to the calumny that was ſpread. Some attention to the affairs of Poland, and an impartial examination of what Ruſſia had done, compared with the overtures made by that Court at the Porte, had diſpelled all ſuſpicion, and the public tranquility ſeemed to be no more threatened. The common enemies, however, repeated their inſinuations with more rage and audacity than ever, to impoſe upon the credulity of the Turkiſh nation, and infuſed a ſpirit of diſcontent among them, which called for the notice of government, for it had forced its way even into the Seraglio. The change in the Miniſtry, brought about by theſe events, ſoon produced a revolution in the ſyſtem of peace, equally dear to both nations. The new Vizir, upon his advancement, immediately ſent for Mr. Obreſkow, her Imperial Majeſty's reſident at the Porte, and after having cauſed to be read in his preſence a declaration full of heavy charges againſt his Court, part of which had already been invalidated by the moſt fair and candid explanations, and others that had never exiſted, or were ever thought of, the Vizir preſſed him to ſign immediately, under the guaranty of the allies of his Sovereign, ſome very offenſive conditions, in regard to which there never had been made the leaſt propoſal during the whole courſe of the operations in Poland. Theſe conditions, very derogatory to the honour and glory of an Empreſs accuſtomed to receive no law, propoſed in a tone and form repugnant to the freedom of negotiation adopted by every power, were attended with the alternative of an immediate rupture of the perpetual peace between the two empires. The Ruſſian Miniſter, confident of the upright intentions of his Court, and conſcious of the probity of his own conduct, as having fulfilled the duties of a long Miniſtry, was incapable of unworthily ſubjecting his Court and his own character to a humiliating engagement, and which would have exceeded the power and commiſſion of any Miniſter, let them be ever ſo extenſive; he gave, therefore, a poſitive refuſal, as became his honour and his duty;—and the reſolution of the Divan, which followed immediately after, was to arreſt him, and part of his retinue, and carry him to the Caſtle of the Seven Towers.—It would be needleſs for the Imperial Court of Ruſſia to dwell any longer upon this event, or to enter here into an examination of it. The fact ſpeaks for itſelf. The honour and glory of her Imperial Majeſty—the regard to her Empire, point out the path it is right for her to take. Confiding in the juſtneſs of her cauſe, ſhe appeals to all Chriſtian Courts on the ſituation ſhe finds herſelf in with regard to the common enemy of Chriſtianity, certain as ſhe is, that her conduct will meet with equal approbation from each of them, and that ſhe ſhall have the advantages to join to the Divine protection, the juſt aſſiſtance of her friends, and the good wiſhes of all Chriſtendom."

The following is a tranſlation of the Grand Signior's Manifeſto, which has been delivered to the foreign Miniſters at Conſtantinople, in order to be remitted to their reſpective Courts.

"What follows clearly ſhews, that the Sublime Porte has religiouſly obſerved the articles of peace eſtabliſhed between her and the Court of Ruſſia; which latter, on the contrary, has broke them in many ways.

"The Court of Ruſſia, againſt the faith of treaties, has not ceaſed from building different fortreſſes on the frontiers of the two States, and furniſhing them with troops and ammunition.

"In the year 1177 (or 1763) on the death of Auguſtus III. King of Poland, when that Republic wanted, according to the ſyſtem of Poliſh liberty, to proceed to the election of a King, the Court of Ruſſia, by force and violence, made a King of a ſimple Poliſh officer, who had never had a King in his family, and to whom royalty no way belonged; and, in taking part with this King, interfered in all the affairs of Poland, acting thereby quite contrary to the ſenſe of the Republic.

"The Porte having advertiſed the Ruſſian Reſident of all this, he declared that the Republic of Poland had required a certain number of troops, to protect her own liberty, and that 6000 cavalry and 1000 Coſſacks were granted for that purpoſe, but that they were neither furniſhed with cannon or ammunition, and were under the command of the ſaid Republic, and that there was not a ſingle Ruſſian ſoldier more in Poland. And when it was afterwards demanded of him, why the Court of Ruſſia had ſent more troops into Poland? and why they had uſed violence in the election of Pomatowſky, ſon of one of the grandees of Poland? The ſaid Reſident aſſured, by a writing under his own hand, that his Court was not engaged to any particular perſon, and that ſhe never had made the leaſt effort, nor uſed the leaſt violence to forward the election of any one whatever.

"Notwithſtanding this aſſurance and declaration, the Court of Ruſſia ceaſed not to ſend ſucceſſively troops, cannon, and ammunition, under the command of her own Generals, who continued to attack the Poliſh liberty, and to put to death ſuch as refuſed to ſubmit to the perſon whom they had not elected for their King, and who was not the ſon of a King, after having deprived them, by violence, of their eſtates both real and perſonal.

"A conduct like this cauſing ſome diſorder on the frontiers of the Sublime Porte, ſhe gave Ruſſia to underſtand, that, according to the tenor of articles of both old and new Imperial capitulations, ſhe ought to withdraw her troops from Poland; upon which the Reſident anſwered, by different memorials, one while that thoſe troops ſhould retire in February and then again fixing their departure for ſome other time.

"In the mean time news was received that Ruſſian troops had been ſent to Balta (one of the Turkiſh frontiers) with artillery, and had there ſuddenly attacked Muſſulmen, and maſſacred upwards of a thouſand perſons, men, women, and children.

"The Court of Ruſſia, after having been queſtioned on this point on the part of the Sublime Porte, as well as on that of the Chan of Crimea (a magnanimous Lord, and worthy of command) denied all that had paſſed, ſaying only that the Haydamacks had done ſome damage, and that they ſhould be chaſtiſed; when it was at the ſame time notorious that the Haydamacks never make uſe of cannon or bombs in their irruptions.

We ſtill perſiſted to demand in vain the reaſon of this conduct, and why the Court of Ruſſia would not, in the courſe of three years, withdraw her troops from Poland; as the articles of the treaty of 1133 (1719) and of that made in 1152 (1738) imported, "that every time any thing hap-"pened capable of interrupting the perpetual peace of the "two Empires, they ſhould proceed, ipſo facto, to the "means of terminating them amicably." Nevertheleſs, the violences and damages exerciſed at Balta have been all diſavowed, and the puniſhment of thoſe who had the aſſurance to commit them, retarded, and even neglected. But the ſilence of the Ruſſian Reſident, who was invited to repair to the Porte to account for this conduct, and what was the view of his Court in ſtill keeping her troops in Poland, was a ſort of acknowledgement of an infraction of treaty. Being particularly queſtioned in regard to the object of the Ruſſian

troops who remained in Poland, he could only anſwer that they would not depart till all the Poles had ſubmitted to the King.

"At length, it was finally demanded of the Ruſſian Reſident, whether, according to the old and new treaties between the two Empires, the Court of Ruſſia would deſiſt from meddling with the affairs of Poland, under the pretence of guaranty and promiſe? and he replied, that his powers were limited, and that he could give no anſwer upon this head, which was only known to his Court.

"This manner of proceeding clearly demonſtrating that the ſaid power had thought proper to break the treaties, the illuſtrious Doctors of the Law have given by *fetfas* (or legal ſentences) their opinion, importing, *that the exigencies of rigorous juſtice made it neceſſary to declare war againſt the Muſcovites*; an opinion which has been unanimouſly confirmed; inſomuch that the arreſt of the Ruſſian Reſident became expedient.

"By the preſent Manifeſto, all the powers of Europe are informed, that, according to the antient antiquette of the Sublime Porte, the ſaid Reſident muſt remain in the Caſtle of the Seven Towers; and that, during the whole time this affair has been in hand, the Sublime Porte has done nothing to break the good friendſhip with Ruſſia, but, on the contrary, diſguiſed her griefs and deferred her reſentment for three years, out of regard for that Court, which alone has been guilty of the infraction of treaties, by the facts, herein before-mentioned."

Peterſburg, Dec. 6. On Saturday, Sunday and yeſterday, very ſolemn ſervices were performed in the Imperial Chapel and the different churches here. On the firſt day for the recovery of the Empreſs and the Grand Duke, after their having been inoculated; the ſecond, to aſk the Divine aſſiſtance in the courſe of the war, which was that day declared: and yeſterday on account of the feaſt of St. Catharine, the Empreſs's name day. After the Empreſs had received the compliments of the Senate, &c. &c. her Imperial Majeſty was pleaſed to grant to Dr. Dimſdale, and to the lawful heirs male of his body, the dignity of a Baron of the Ruſſian Empire: And, as a farther inſtance of the ſenſe her Imperial Majeſty entertains of his merit, and of the ſervice he has performed to her perſon, family, and empire, ſhe has been pleaſed to make him a preſent of one thouſand pounds for his journey hither; the like ſum for his return to England, and alſo a preſent of ten thouſand pounds; and has ſettled on him five hundred pounds per annum during his life, with the title of Medicin du Corps, and Counſellor of State, which gives him the rank of Major General.

Naples, Dec. 1. Sixteen thouſand perſons have died here of the ſmall-pox; but the fury of that diſtemper begins to abate.

LONDON,

Jan. 5. It is reported, that the Ruſſian court has demanded of us aſſiſtance; and in particular has requeſted, that our aid might conſiſt in the furniſhing out fourteen ſhips of the line, in order to their being employed in their ſervice againſt the Ottoman Porte. This claim, which is founded on a treaty of alliance made ſince the concluſion of the war, is under conſideration; ſo that whether the aid required will be granted, remains a matter of doubt.

We hear ſome of the inhabitants of Faringdon ward Without, have given orders for a gold chain to be made, with all expedition, for Mr. Alderman Wilkes.

Letters from Thorne adviſe, that the Confederates commit the moſt barbarous outrages in Great Poland, ſparing neither men, women, nor children, many of whom they have lately murdered in cool blood.

On Tueſday a Gentleman was ſent with a meſſage to John Wilkes, Eſq; from the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, acquainting him of his being elected Alderman of Farringdon ward Without, in the room of the late Sir Francis Goſling, Knt. and deſiring him to appoint a day for his being ſworn in. Mr. Wilkes received his Lordſhip's meſſage with the higheſt regard, and begged the Gentleman to return his moſt grateful and ſincere thanks to his Lordſhip for the great candor he had ſhewn on the day of election, and to inform him that he hoped that he ſhould have it in his power to pay his reſpects to his Lordſhip at the Manſion-houſe on Tueſday the 24th inſtant, and to be ſworn in at Guildhall the ſame day.

A few days ago a very worthy and opulent Alderman of this city paid a friendly viſit to John Wilkes, Eſq; at the King's Bench, and ſtaid with him a conſiderable time.

It is ſaid that Mr. Wilkes will be elected ſheriff of this city the firſt opportunity.

Several of Mr. Wilkes's friends have preſented him with moſt of the delicacies now in ſeaſon, for the entertainment of the Common Council who are to dine with him on Saturday next.

Bets run at preſent very high, that Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Glynn will be the ſheriffs for the city and county next year.

We hear that many unfortunate perſons in the King's Bench priſon, though they greatly reverence the patriot, are fearful of loſing him, as the charity of him and his friends is their principal ſupport.

Jan. 6. We are informed that Mr. Alderman Wilkes intends to move on the firſt day of Hilary Term, his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench for a habeas corpus, in order to be ſworn into his newly elected office; which is the reaſon of that Gentleman's appointing, in his anſwer to the Lord Mayor, the 24th inſt. for his perſonal appearance at Guildhall. The habeas corpus does not iſſue *ex officio*, but muſt be obtained from the diſcretion of the Court, on ſuggeſtions of ſufficient public or private importance, to ſhew that the ſuitor is in juſtice entitled to this writ.

We are told that the ultimate power of granting or refuſing a habeas corpus is veſted in the Right Honourable Lord Chancellor.

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, Dec. 22.

"*The Confederates of Great Poland have made an incurſion into the lands of the Prince Primate, and committed great violence there; but they found only* 2000 *rix-dollars in ſpecie, which they carried off with them.*

"*Letters from Podolia adviſe, that* 12,000 *Tartars, with the Staroſte of Wareck, and ſeveral other Confederates, have entered the kingdom, and are now committing hoſtilities.*"

"*The Confederates fell upon the little town of Zirke, near the Wartha, a few days ago, and demanded of the inhabitants* 20,000 *florins, beſides all the corn and forage they ſeized there; but the ſteward had retired with the manor-cheſt juſt before they arrived, and (in revenge for their prey's having eſcaped them) the malecontents deſtroyed the caſtle and ſeveral houſes, and maſſacred many of the unfortunate inhabitants.*"

They write from Warſaw, that two Pruſſian regiments of cavalry were juſt put in march for Great Poland, in order to chaſe the Confederates, &c. who were making irruptions there even as far as Poſnania.

A letter from the Confines of Poland ſays, "*As the Confederates puſh their depredations even into the King of Pruſſia's territories, ſeveral Pruſſian regiments hold themſelves in readineſs to march towards Poland; and the Auſtrian troops in Sileſia and Hungary are forming a line on the frontiers.*"

Extract of a letter from the frontiers of Poland, Dec. 16.

"*We this moment receive advice, that a courier paſſed through Palengen (a ſmall town in the Grand Dutchy of Lithuania) laſt Tueſday, going to Peterſburg; with the news, that General Romanzow had entirely defeated a conſiderable corps of Turks near Catharinenburg, having killed* 2000 *of them, made* 1800 *priſoners, amongſt whom are two Pachas, and taken all their artillery.*

"*Prince Francis Sulkowſki, who was at the head of ſome Confederates of Great Poland, having put in march with* 400 *men, was intercepted and defeated by the Ruſſians, his whole troop being cut to pieces or diſperſed, and the Prince himſelf with great difficulty retired to Pletſchen.*"

Jan. 7. Yeſterday morning died, at his houſe in St. James's-ſtreet, the moſt noble Charles Sackville, Duke and Earl of Dorſet, Earl of Middleſex, Lord Lieutenant, Vice-Admiral, and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Kent, and city of Canterbury, High Steward of Stradford upon Avon, and one of his Majeſty's moſt Hon. Privy Council.

It is ſaid the marine diviſions at Portſmouth, Plymouth and Chatham, will ſoon be augmented to their full complement; and that ſeveral guard ſhips will ſpeedily be put in commiſſion.

It is now ſaid that no oppoſition will be made in the Court of Aldermen to Mr. Wilkes's election as a member of that reſpectable body: But that he will be received in an amicable manner.

We hear enquiry will ſoon be made concerning the embezzlement of immenſe ſums.

Very vigorous meaſures are taking by Adminiſtration, to enforce the former reſolution againſt the Americans; and we hear that the principal Gentlemen who diſtinguiſhed themſelves in America, in defence of their charter rights, are to be brought over, for an enquiry to be made into their conduct.

Jan. 10. *It is given out, that ſome changes, in his Majeſty's principal governments in North-America will ſoon take place.*

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 2.

In a letter from London, dated December 6, it is ſaid, "A bill will be brought into Parliament, to encourage the importation of flour from America at all times."

And in another of December 7, "We are all in the dark reſpecting what the Parliament will do in American affairs; but a very ſhort time will now diſcover it. It is to be hoped your remonſtrance will have a good effect, for the Philadelphians are held in great eſteem here."

But as the letters by the packet, in general, are very ſilent with reſpect to American politics, we are ſorry it is not in our power to give our readers any intelligence relating thereto; only we hear, that the perſons in power in England ſeemed to ſoften, with regard to the ill opinion they had imbibed of the Americans; that their friends increaſed; that the diſcreet behaviour of the inhabitants of Boſton, gave great pleaſure to their well-wiſhers in the mother country; and that it was hoped, in the end, all would turn out well.

March 9. In the letters by the laſt packet, there is nothing particular relating to American affairs, nor no material intelligence, that has come to our knowledge; only, in general, it was thought there would be ſome change in the Miniſtry, and that Mr. Grenville would certainly come into play; that it was doubted whether the act laying duties on paper, glaſs, &c. would be repealed this ſeſſion of Parliament; but that there was a probability of its being done the next ſeſſion, provided the Americans *behaved better*, as they term it.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 23.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Liverpool, dated January 15, 1769.

"*The Houſe of Lords meet to-morrow on the affair of Wilkes. What pleaſing ſenſations muſt it afford to every lover of his country to ſee this patriotic man likely to overcome all his difficulties, and riſe ſuperior to the united machinations of all the placemen, penſioners, and infamous ſet of hangers on, whoſe ſole motives of action is to get a proviſion here, or on the ruins of America. I hope the Virginians ſtill ſupport that ſpirit of freedom for which they are ſo juſtly eſteemed by all who have the intereſt of Great-Britain and her colonies at heart. A change in the Miniſtry is greatly talked of, and it is ſaid would have happened before now, could the preſent ſet have got out without running ſome riſque from the reſentment of the people.*"

The Honourable GEORGE MERCER, *Eſq; Lieutenant Governor of North-Carolina, is arrived at Newbern in that province.*

The Randolph, Capt. Walker, is arrived in James river, in 6 *weeks from London; but no news by him is yet come to hand.*

ARRIVED in CLYDE.

The James, Wood; the Sally and Molly, Dunlop; and the Ann, Howie; from Virginia, with tobacco.

Captain Rogers, from Liverpool; the Homer, Captain Heaſtie; and the Molly, Capt. Ramſay, from Glaſgow, are arrived; the two former at Norfolk, and the latter in James river. From ſome Glaſgow and Liverpool papers by theſe ſhips, the following articles are extracted.

Paris, Dec. 28. The King has ſigned the contract of marriage between the Marquis de Fitz James, deſcended from the Engliſh monarchs, and Mademoiſelle de Thiard.

LONDON,

Jan. 3. Yeſterday at ten o'clock a Gentleman in Doctors Commons had an Alderman's gown, value 40l. and upwards, brought home to his houſe, in order to be preſented to John Wilkes, Eſq; in caſe of his election, and it was accordingly preſented to that Gentleman laſt night.

This morning a number of Mr. Wilkes's friends, among them many of great diſtinction, viſited that Gentleman in the King's Bench, to congratulate him on his election.

We hear that whenever the throne of Poland, or the Stadtholderſhip of the United Provinces, ſhall become vacant, that John Wilkes, Eſq; is determined to offer himſelf a candidate for either of thoſe ſovereignties, in which he will be powerfully ſupported by his numerous friends in Great-Britain.

The preſent Lord Mayor becomes every day more and more a favourite of the public: On Monday when his Lordſhip left St. Bride's church, hundreds of people gathered round the ſtate coach, huzzaing for Mr. Wilkes; on which his Lordſhip waved his hat, which produced an univerſal ſhout of *Wilkes and Turner for ever!*

On Tueſday the following letter was ſent to all the Common Council of the ward of Farringdon Without:

"Mr. Alderman Wilkes preſents his compliments to Mr. ——, and deſires the favour of his company to dinner on Saturday next at four. *King's Bench Priſon, Jan.* 3, 1769.

Monday gold roſe one ſhilling the ounce, ſo that it now ſells for 4l. 2s. the ounce. Silver alſo roſe at the ſame time one penny per ounce, ſo that it now ſells for 5s. 10d. per ounce.

A Gentleman of affluent fortune, at the weſt end of the town, who lately made his will, has directed, that after his death his body ſhall be given to an eminent ſurgeon to make a ſkeleton of, which is to be preſented, with a valuable collection of books and curioſities, to the Univerſity of Leyden.

Tueſday eleven Eaſt-India ſhips, together with 150 ſail bound for different ports, ſailed from the Downs with a fair wind.

The laſt new conundrum among the town wits is, "Why is Mr. Wilkes like good ſteel?" Anſwer, "Becauſe he grows ſharper by whetting."

We hear it was diſcovered at the laſt General Court (by a ſurprizingly exerted emotion of the ſpirit) that the directors of a certain opulent company are endeavouring to get their charter prolonged five years *beyond eternity*. It is not doubted, if they ſhould ſucceed therein, that they will in time extend their territory five miles farther than the utmoſt boundary of the *earth*: In conſequence of which, five years before *the end of the world* every proprietor will become a potent Nabob, whoſe riches, power, and dominion, will at leaſt five times exceed the poſſeſſions of the Emperor of China.

Notwithſtanding the general opinion that the Bloomſbury connection are in direct oppoſition to Mr. Wilkes; and notwithſtanding a vehement declaration made againſt him by one of the party, Mr. R——, one of their principals, had (not a month ago) a two hours conference with the patriot. How are we to account for this ſeeming paradox, except to that duplicity of conduct that ever marks the *mere* political character.

The preſent change talked of at Court (ſo much wanted and deſired) is that, which alone can give *wiſdom, permanency* and *efficacy* to the Miniſtry, *a change of heart*; without which, all their councils and meaſures will be, as before, through a divine infatuation, rendered either uſeleſs or hurtful in their effects.

Among the many changes that are talked of ſoon to take place in the adminiſtration, we hear the Marquis of Rockingham is to ſupercede a noble Lord in a *premier* employment. If this ſhould be the caſe, what have not the public to expect from the known abilities of Mr. Burke, who will then have an opportunity of directing in the *cabinet*, thoſe noble plans of patriotiſm which he has ſo often explained with ſuch forcible and Ciceronian oratory in the *ſenate*.

Jan 7. A young Lady of the firſt diſtinction, and poſſeſſed of upwards of thirty thouſand pounds in her own right, went off early on Thurſday morning for Scotland with an Iriſh gambler.

It is ſaid that a motion will be made at the meeting of the City Senate, to allow the new elected Alderman a penſion of 1000l. per annum out of the city caſh.

A Gentleman near St. Paul's having lately bought a horſe, which proves reſtive, has agreed with a perſon of his acquaintance to change the horſe for the other's wife for one month, to commence from the firſt of February, and the Lady has acceded to the propoſal.

A great man, who has been accuſtomed to ſpeak of Mr. Wilkes, ſometimes with the moſt virulent rancour, and at others with the moſt ſovereign contempt, has within theſe two days been heard to ſay, that "he really believes Mr. Wilkes is honeſt in the cauſe of liberty, but too much an enthuſiaſt in it."

Yeſterday a twelfth cake was ſent to Mr. Alderman Wilkes, which weighed 45 pounds; there was wrote round the cake, John Wilkes, Eſq; No. 45, Liberty and Glynn for ever. There were 45 pieces finely ornamented at the top of the cake, and the whole ornamented in an elegant manner, by a paſtry-cook near Wellcloſe ſquare.

Yeſterday being twelfth day, the Earl of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's houſhold, made the uſual offering of gold, franckincenſe, and myrrh, at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, his Majeſty not being at Chapel.

His Majeſty not being accuſtomed to play at cards, on twelfth night, for the benefit of the groom porter, ordered a purſe of 1000 guineas to be preſented to him as uſual.

It was this morning rumoured, that the French ſquadron now fitting out at Rochfort, is intended for an expedition to the coaſt of Africa.

A few days ſince, his Excellency Count de Seilern, the Imperial Ambaſſador, by order of the Emperor and the Empreſs Queen, preſented Sir John Pringle, Baronet, phyſician to her Majeſty, with three gold, and eighteen ſilver medals, "as a mark of their eſteem, and as a teſtimony of the ſenſe "they retain of their obligation to him for encouraging the "introduction of inoculation for the ſmall-pox, according "to the late improvements, into their dominions; and for "recommending to their Imperial Majeſties Dr. Ingenhoulz, "who had happily ſucceeded in carrying this practice into "execution." On one ſide of the medal are the buſts of their Imperial Majeſties finely engraved, and over them, JOSEPHUS II. M. THERISIA AVGG.—On the other, FERDINANDUS, MAXIMILIANUS, EORUMQUE NEPTIS THERESIA, ARCHIDUCES AUSTRIÆ, DE INSERTIS VARIOLIS RESTITUTI 29 SEPT. MDCCLXVIII.

Mr. Landeake, the greateſt artiſt this nation ever had in drawing and cutting of patterns for the callico-printers, is engaged, and now in France, near Paris, in the ſervice of the Duke de Choiſeul, the Prime Miniſter, who is eſtabliſhing the moſt extenſive manufactory in that way. Thus is Great Britain, through every inſidious means, robbed of its moſt ingenious artiſts, by our natural rivals, to the irreparable loſs of this kingdom, and the unſpeakable benefit of theirs.

'Tis aſſerted with confidence, that an Engliſh Admiral, Vice-Admiral, and a Commodore, with twelve ſail of the line, beſides frigates and bomb ketches, will make their appearance early in the ſpring in the Mediterranean, which, 'tis ſaid, will give weight to ſome negociations now on foot, relative to the intereſt of a certain celebrated iſland in thoſe parts.

A few days ſince died Mary Urquhart, at her lodgings in Whitechapel. For ſome years paſt ſhe had dropped many hints of her being worth a conſiderable ſum of money, and told her landlord, about eighteen months ago, that there were a few pieces quilted up in the petticoat which ſhe conſtantly wore, that, after her death, were at his ſervice. In conſequence of this information, ſhe was treated with great kindneſs by her hoſt, who, as it is ſuppoſed, from expectations of being ſufficiently rewarded, ſuffered her to want for nothing during her laſt ſickneſs; and at her death beſpoke a handſome coffin from an undertaker in the neighbourhood; but upon examining the valuable petticoat, he was not a little mortified to find his lodger's legacy only to conſiſt of about eighteen pennyworth of halfpence, which ſhe had carefully ſewed up in the lining.

For ſeveral days paſt a great number of foreign Miniſters, Nobility, and Gentry, of all ranks, have crowded to the houſe of the ingenious Mr. Cox, in Shoe-lane, Fleet-ſtreet, to ſee the moſt immitable clock made by that Gentleman, which is intended as a preſent to the Great Mogul: The firſt attempt was upon a ſmaller plan than the preſent grand piece; and the expence of both, it is ſaid, will exceed the ſum of 160,000l. ſterling. This great piece of mechaniſm plays a number of different tunes, and is ornamented with a number of moving figures of conſiderable magnitude; among other particulars there is a grand gallery, where an elephant appears moving, and diſgorging from its mouth a number of pearls or diamonds; and in another ſtation, there is an obeliſk erected, from whence iſſues ſnakes and other ſuch natural repreſentations, the product of that country, baſking and twining round the ſame in conſtant ſucceſſion; we only offer this as a ſhort and imperfect account, hoping ſhortly to ſee a more accurate deſcription thereof by the artiſt himſelf.

Jan. 15. A correſpondent at Bath informs us, that an officer there took an opportunity in the hearing of a Lady pretty nearly related to Mr. Wilkes, to ſpeak of that Gentleman in a diſreſpectful virulent manner, and concluded with ſaying, "damn him, I wiſh I had his head." To which the Lady replied, with a very ſignificant emphaſis, "I wiſh, Sir, you had but *half* his head." What do you mean by that Madam, returned the officer?—Becauſe (replied the Lady) "you would not then Sir, have rendered yourſelf ſo ridiculous as to calumniate an abſent man, who notwithſtanding the aſperſions you have ſcandalouſly thrown out againſt him, is greatly above being guilty of ſo mean, ſo unmanly an act."

St. James's, Jan. 7. Laſt Wedneſday his Excellency Count Seiſern, the Imperial Ambaſſador, had an audience of his Majeſty; to which he was introduced by the Earl of Rochford, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State; when his Excellency was inveſted by the King, at the requeſt of the Empreſs, with the Grand Cordon of the order of St. Stephen; at which ceremony all the great officers of ſtate aſſiſted.

Galway, Jan. 2. Laſt Friday morning put in here, after a hard paſſage of 30 days from North America, and the loſs of her main-maſt, the Pitt of Londonderry, Capt. Baily, with a cargo of flax-ſeed.

FREDERICKSBURG, *March* 15, 1769.

EXPECTING the decree of the General Court, directing the ſale of the lands and ſlaves mortgaged to the late Col. *John Champe*, to be on the firſt day of *April*, I drew the advertiſement which is publiſhed, and ſent it to Col. *William Champe*, on *Monday* the 27th of *February*, and deſired, if he had any amendment to propoſe, he would let me know it. As he was diverted from calling on me at the works the 28th, as he propoſed by a meſſage ſent me by a white perſon, that he would come that afternoon or night, I hope I ſhall ſtand excuſed for my advertiſement, as it was neceſſary ſome public notice ſhould be given; and as to the difference in facts, the day of ſale will determine which is the righteſt. If I had been applied to, I ſhould have had no objection to the day Col. *Champe* has ſet; but if it ſhould make confuſion, I hope I ſhall not be blamed. All that I can now do is, to give this ſhort notice, that the forge and other lands advertiſed, will be offered for ſale, on *Monday* the 3d of *April*, at *Fredericksburg*. B. GRYMES.

To be SOLD, the following TRACTS of LAND, viz.

A TRACT of LAND containing 800 acres, lying in *Suſſex* county, about three miles above the *High Hills*; the land produces very good corn, and ſome part of it is middling good for tobacco, and lies very convenient to church and ſeveral good mills. There are two plantations on it; there is on one a houſe 28 by 16, with two brick chimnies, with two rooms below and two above, plaiſtered and whitewaſhed; a kitchen 16 by 16, and an eight feet ſhed, with a brick chimney; a barn 32 by 20; and a very good apple orchard. The other plantation lies on the road that leads from *Bolling*'s bridge to *Halifax*; it is a very convenient place for any perſon inclinable to keep a public houſe or ſtore; there is on the premiſes a ſtore-houſe 22 by 12, double ſtudded, and ſealed with boards; there are two houſes 16 by 16, and an eight feet ſhed to one; a dairy 12 by 10, lathed and plaiſtered; a kitchen 16 by 12; and as good a place for a ſtock of hogs and cattle as any between *James* river and *Roanoke*. Eight hundred acres lying in *Brunſwick* county, on the three creeks, near Capt. *Frederick Maclin's*; there is on it a plantation in good order for cropping to work about four or five hands; the land produces very good corn, tobacco and wheat, and lies within five miles of a mill, where they give a good price for wheat; there is on the premiſes a barn 40 by 20, and all other neceſſary houſes fit for an overſeer and Negroes to live in; it is as good a place for a ſtock, I believe, as any in the county. The land may be bought all together, or in parcels, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on *Nottoway* river, near *Sweed's* bridge.

WILLIAM PARHAM.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, in the town of Alexandria, Fairfax *county, on* Monday *the* 17*th of* April *next, being court day, or at private ſale any time before, and entered on the* 31*ſt day of* December *next,*

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND in the ſaid county, on *Wolf Run*, containing 602 acres, adjoining the lands of the hon. *Robert Carter*, Eſq; The ſoil is extremely rich, will produce largely any kind of crop put therein, more particularly tobacco and wheat, a great quantity of timber, many fine ſprings, a good meadow, and much low ground eaſily reclaimed for meadow, three ſmall dwelling houſes ſuitable for tenants, one 40 by 20 feet tobacco houſe, ſmall apple and peach orchards, which bear fruit, is very convenient to church and mills, is within 6 miles of the *Occoquan* forges, where is navigable water, within twelve miles of the towns of *Colchester* and *Dumfries*, where there is extenſive trade carried on, and inſpections for tobacco. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe by private ſale may know the terms, and be ſhewn the lands, by applying to Mr. *Thomas Pollard*, who lives convenient, or by application to the ſubſcriber in the upper part of *New-Kent*.

JOSEPH WATKINS.

DUMFRIES, *March* 16, 1769.

To be LET to the loweſt bidder, on Monday, *the* 3*d of* April *next, being* Prince William *court day,*

THE building of an Aſſembly room, ſixty by twenty eight feet. One third of the money to be paid in hand; one third when the houſe is raiſed; and the remainder when compleatly finiſhed according to agreement. RICHARD GRAHAM, manager for the ſubſcribers.

KING-WILLIAM, *March* 16, 1769.

AS little regard was paid to my laſt advertiſement, this is once more to earneſtly intreat the Gentlemen that were ſo kind as to take tickets in my lottery, and others that are indebted to me by bond or otherwiſe, to be punctual in the payment of the money this *April* General Court, which I hope they will in no means fail in, as my creditors have already given me ſo great an indulgence, that I cannot with any face aſk for any longer time. Their compliance with this advertiſement, will greatly oblige

Their moſt humble ſervant,
THOMAS MOORE.

THE public is deſired to take notice, that Col. WILLIAM KENNON, of *Charles City*, has for ſome time diſmiſſed the ſervice of his TRUSTEES.

MARCH 20, 1769.

LOST on the 9th inſtant, a SADDLE, not much worn, having a ſmall piece cut out of one of the ſkirts; there was a green SADDLE-CLOTH, trimmed with white, with it. Loſt, at the ſame time, a CURB BRIDLE, with a buckle to the rein. Whoever conveys the ſame to the ſubſcriber at the college, ſhall receive TEN SHILLINGS. JAMES EMMERSON.

I INTEND to leave the colony ſoon.
JOHN BURTON.

MARCH 23, 1769.

PARTNER

STANDS at my plantation in *Brunſwick* this ſeaſon, and will cover mares the firſt week in *April*, at twenty ſhillings the leap, three pounds the ſeaſon, and five pounds inſurance. The money to be paid to my overſeer, THOMAS GHOLSON, when the mares are taken away.

ARMISTEAD LIGHTFOOT.

N. B. There will be paſturage *gratis*, but ſhall not be liable for any that may be ſtolen or ſtrayed from the plantation. A. L.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia* county, on *Little Nottoway* river, a ſorrel mare, about 4 feet 4 inches high, branded on the off buttock with a ſtirrup iron, roached mane and bobb'd tail.

JAMES HINES.

TAKEN up, in *Albemarle*, a grey mare about 5 years old, 4 feet 3 inches high, a natural pacer, branded on the off ſhoulder IJ. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l. ABRAHAM MUSICK.

YORK, *March* 13, 1769.

I THINK it abſolutely neceſſary to acquaint the public, that I have a mortgage of Mr. *Edward Cary*'s LAND, SLAVES, HOUSES, and FURNITURE; alſo a BRIGANTINE, commanded by Capt. *Brookes*, (now out of the country) and a river SLOOP; and that all contracts with that Gentleman for the abovementioned effects I ſhall deem invalid and void, unleſs confirmed by my agent, Mr. *William Goodley*, of this town, or myſelf.

J. H. NORTON.

N. B. The bonds which Mr. *Edward Cary* took of ſundry perſons, for NEGROES, and STOCK, lately ſold in *King & Queen, Middleſex*, &c. are made over to me.

WHEREAS I have removed to *Bedford* county, without having an opportunity of ſettling with ſome of my creditors, I take this method to inform them, that all my juſt debts, either by bond or open account, I will pay, with lawful intereſt from the time they became due, until paid, which ſhall be as ſoon as in my power; and as I hope to be able to diſcharge all ſuch debts in 12 months from this date, I hope my creditors will grant me this indulgence, without running me to the expence of law ſuits; and as I have totally declined gaming, and have ſome bonds out that I have given on account of that vile practice, one to *Joſeph Williamſon*, of *Amelia* county, another to Mr. *Frederick Eppes*, of *Dinwiddie*, another to *George Hightower*, of *Amelia* county, and another to *Robert Saunders*, of *North-Carolina*, the ſums or dates I do not remember; but as they are the only bonds I ever gave either of them, I forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of either of them, as they will be diſputed. 3

WILLIAM BROWN.

PORT-ROYAL, *March* 11, 1769.

For LONDON,
The Snow BETSEY,
William Dunlop, Maſter,
Now lying in RAPPAHANNOCK river.

SHE will take in TOBACCO on liberty of conſignment, at 8l ſterling *per* ton; and as two thirds of her cargo is already engaged, ſhe may ſail by the 1ſt of *May* next. Apply to the ſubſcriber, or to the captain on board, at *Hobbs-Hole*.

JAMES ROBB.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 16, 1769.

THE COMMON HALL having this day determined to build a commodious BRICK COURT-HOUSE, in this city, and having appointed us to agree with an undertaker to build the ſame; we do hereby give notice that we ſhall meet at Mr. *Hay*'s, on *Tueſday* the 4th day of *April*, to let the building thereof. We are alſo appointed to diſpoſe of the preſent Court-Houſe, and the ground on which the ſame ſtands.

JAMES COCKE,
JAMES CARTER,
JOHN CARTER,
JOHN TAZEWELL.

N. B. The Plan of the above Court-Houſe, may be ſeen at Mr. *Hay*'s at any time.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *New-Kent* county, *Monday* night laſt, an *Engliſh* convict ſervant man named THOMAS BELCHER about 28 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made, fair complexion, light hair, which he wears, reddiſh thin beard, and ſpeaks effeminately; his occupation is farming, which he underſtands, but pretends to a knowledge in many other kinds of buſineſs, was imported into *Patapſco* river, *Maryland, July* 1765, had on and took with him a felt hat, almoſt new, an old brown cut wig, a light duffil coat half worn, with round white metal buttons, country cloth jacket and breeches of white cotton filled with yellow wool, a pair of old brown fagathy breeches, an oznabrig ſhirt, country made mixed yarn hoſe, a pair of white cotton ditto, a pair of country made ſhoes, nailed round with hob nails, and a pair of old pumps, with carved braſs buckles. It is ſuppoſed he was ſeen paſſing *Todd's Bridge* the morning following, in company with ſome man who wore a blue coat; he may likely have a forged paſs and diſcharge, and may probably attempt an eſcape by water. All maſters of veſſels are forbid harbouring or employing him. Whoever will apprehend and ſecure the ſaid ſervant, and give me intelligence thereof, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive at the rate of ſix-pence *per* mile, for any number he may be from home under forty, for any greater number at the rate of nine-pence *per* mile, if out of the colony, five pounds more than the law allows, and if brought home all reaſonable charges. 3

March 14, 1769. JOSEPH WATKINS.

In obedience to a decree of the Honourable the General Court, will be SOLD, *for ready money, on the firſt* Monday *in* April *next (being* Spotſylvania *court day) at the town of* Fredericksburg,

THE following LANDS and SLAVES, to ſatisfy a debt due from *Benjamin Grymes*, Eſq; to the executors of the late *John Champe*, Eſq:

One tract, whereon the ſaid *Grymes* formerly lived, on *Rappahannock* river, containing about 1700 acres. One other tract near to the former, containing about 700 acres, whereon there is a ſmelting furnace now in blaſt, and ſundry valuable improvements. The tracts are within 7 miles of *Fredericksburg*, and will be laid off and ſold in lots, as ſhall be adjudged moſt probable to enhance their value. Alſo the lots in the ſaid town of *Fredericksburg*, whereon the lower inſpection now ſtands, together with the landing and wharfs thereto belonging. Alſo about nineteen valuable SLAVES. The ſale to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and to continue till all is ſold. An indiſputable title will be made to the purchaſer. JOHN CARTER.

To be SOLD, *the* 1*ſt day of* April, *at* Fredericksburg, *by the decree of the General Court,*

FOURTEEN valuable SLAVES; the tract of LAND whereon *Benjamin Grymes* formerly lived, containing 1600 acres, which will be divided into three parts; 1000 acres of land on *Maſſaponax*; and two lots in the town of *Fredericksburg*, whereon the lower warehouſes ſtand. The above is to ſatisfy a debt due to the late Col. JOHN CHAMPE. At the ſame time will be offered for ſale, the houſes and lots in *Fredericksburg*, wherein the ſaid *Grymes* lately lived, adjoining the warehouſes; alſo two lots, with ſtables for about 26 horſes; 500 acres of exceeding good land, within two miles of the town; 1600 acres adjoining the furnace; alſo the forge, and about 2800 acres adjoining the ſame. The Mortgagers and Truſtees will be ready to join, to make proper conveyances. It is propoſed to ſell by candle, to prevent diſputes.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO Tracts of LAND, lately belonging to Col. JOHN FRY; one of them about 1000 acres, on the branches of *Hardware* river, a branch of *James* river, in the county of *Albemarle*; the other about 1200 acres, on the branches of *Willis*'s river, in the county of *Buckingham*. The above tracts of land were taken up and ſurveyed in ſmall parcels; but are now included in two patents. For terms apply to the ſubſcribers, who have deeds for the ſame, and will diſpoſe of them either according to the incluſive patents, or in ſeparate parcels, according to the firſt ſurveys.

HENRY FRY,
JOHN SCOTT,
tf. JOHN NICHOLAS.

THE Public are deſired to take notice, that the partnerſhip between Mr. *William Biers* and the ſubſcriber, is now diſſolved.

2 THOMAS MOORE.

To be SOLD, *the 30th of* March, *at the late dwelling-houſe of Mrs.* Mildred Willis, *deceaſed, in* Brunſwick *county*,

ABOUT Fifty Likely NEGROES, among which are ſome tradeſmen, *viz.* Two carpenters, a very fine man cook, and ſeveral good ſpinners; alſo the whole ſtock of horſes, mules, cattle, ſheep, and hogs; all the houſhold furniture; a good coach with new harneſs; a ſingle chair, and many other things too tedious to mention. Twelve months credit will be allowed for all ſums above Five Pounds, the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity to JOHN WILLIS, FRANCIS WILLIS, AUGUSTINE WILLIS, } Ex^rs.

3

N. B. The ſale to be continued till all are ſold.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes, on* Wedneſday *the 3d of* May *next, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day*,

SIX Hundred acres of LAND, lying in *Lunenburg* county; it is well improved with a choice ORCHARD, and ſome good HOUSES; is well watered with fine ſprings, good timber, lies well, and is a fine place for a STOCK, as may be ſeen by the CATTLE, HOGS, &c. now on the place. Great part of the land is of a good ſoil for TOBACCO and WHEAT, and produces very good when the weather is ſeaſonable. One third of the money to be paid on the 2d *Thurſday* in *December* or *January* next, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſer, at which time the land will be made over, and delivered up; another third in *December*, 1770; and the other third the *December* following. All perſons are deſired to meet by 12 o'clock, that do not ſee the land before that day, for the ſale will begin by three; and no private ſale will be made before that day, ſo that the higheſt bidder will be ſureof the land. Bond and good ſecurity muſt be given to t.d.f. EDWARD THWEATT.

FREDERICKSBURG, Feb. 28, 1769.

FINDING theſe diſtreſſed times approaching faſt, and ſuſpecting that I ſhould not be able to raiſe money faſt enough to anſwer the preſſing demands of my creditors, I thought it moſt prudent to convey my eſtate to Gentlemen (who were unexceptionable) in truſt for all my creditors, expecting they would by that means make themſelves better acquainted with the true ſtate of my affairs for their rule how to proceed; but by various cauſes I was diſappointed in my expectations, and obliged to make an offer of all my eſtate to my creditors, to ſhare and ſhare alike, on their giving me a final diſcharge, that I might begin the world again, to endeavour to get ſomething to ſupport my wife and children with. Although many of my creditors have treated me with the greateſt politeneſs, and accepted of the terms offered, by which means they have a conveyance of all my eſtate, for which they have given me a final diſcharge, yet many of my creditors have commenced ſuits againſt me, and others are endeavouring to harraſs me, by ſuing of me in different courts, although I have made an offer to give all my creditors judgments, either in the county I live in, or in the General Court, that I might ſave expences, which I find to be very great, and that I might by a *habeas corpus* remove all the cauſes into the General Court, and deliver myſelf up in cuſtody, and make one impriſonment ſuffice for the whole, by taking the benefit of the inſolvent act. As my creditors, who accepted of my eſtate, conſented to let the deed lie open ſix months, that the reſt of my creditors might have time to conſider whether they would come in and accept of the terms offered by me, which was publicly advertiſed immediately, as my intention was to do all the juſtice that lay in my power, under the nature of the ſtatute of bankruptcy, and as the inſolvent act will be too tedious and expenſive, having already ſunk a conſiderable ſum in fees and commiſſions, and having already ſpent upwards of three years for a bare ſupport, I do now give this public notice, that I ſhall apply to the next General Aſſembly for a final diſcharge from all my creditors, as I find I cannot ſucceed in the method now preſcribed by law. I ſhall have to offer, that, as I have a reverſion of whatever ſurplus there may be in the creditors hands, after paying themſelves their juſt debts, I am ready to make it over to them; and I now do declare upon my honour, that I do believe that every debt may be juſtly paid, if the ſlaves are kept together, and the works proſecuted to the greateſt advantage, within the ſpace of five years, I expect the eſtate will raiſe a profit of at leaſt 3000 l. this year, and that too under great diſadvantages. As I do not mean to take any advantage of my creditors, they will always find me both ready and willing to do every thing that will lay in my power for their intereſt, while the eſtate is kept together, fully depending on their generoſity to have the ſame tender regard for my family, as I have for their intereſt, which I cannot render any ſervice to but by the mode I now propoſe; for while ſuch a cloud hangs over me, it will not only put it out of my power to get into any buſineſs, or do theirs, but deprive me of an opportunity of getting ſomething to ſupport my family. As the weather was ſo bad laſt December Oyer, I muſt once more requeſt, that the creditors will meet me in *Williamsburg* the day before the ſitting of the Aſſembly.

B. GRYMES.

To be SOLD *at public vendue, on* Thurſday *the 6th day of* April, 1769,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, containing about 2000 acres, more or leſs, in *Fauquier* county, in *Virginia*, well wooded and watered. The ſaid land lies within half a mile of the main road, that leads from *Dumfries* to *Winchester*, and three miles to the weſtward of the *Bull-Run* mountain, on a branch of *Goose* creek; near one fourth part of this land will make exceeding good meadow. The ſale to begin exactly at 12 o'clock, at the houſe of Mr. *John Sciers*, who lives within half a mile of the land, and will ſhew it to any perſon, who wants to view the premiſes, which will be parcelled out, or ſold altogether, as may be agreed on the day of ſale. Time will be given for payment, on giving bond, with ſecurity if required.

JUDSON COOLIDGE.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, in *Loudoun* county, from *James Whaley*, overſeer, on laſt *Eaſter Monday*, TOM, a Negro Man ſlave, by ſome called *Tom Salter*, of a middle ſize, and well made for ſtrength, about 38 years old, he has bad teeth, and many ſmall pimples about his beard; he can read, and play on the fiddle, and had a variety of cloaths; but his common working dreſs, was died brown cotton; he managed ſeveral years as an overſeer for me, under Capt. *Robert Downman*, at a plantation of mine on *Morattico* creek, in *Richmond* county, where he always lived until lately; he is a diſſembling artful fellow, and generally ſmiles when he ſpeaks. I ſuſpect he is lurking about a plantation belonging to *Charles Carter*, Eſq; in *Hanover* county, at or near *South Wales*, where he has a wife named *Sebra*, and perhaps at times about his old haunts at *Morattico*. Whoever will deliver him to me, in *Prince William* county, ſhall receive the above reward; or if they will ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that I may get him again, Five Pounds; and if he is taken out of the colony, and brought home to me, Twenty Pounds current money reward, paid by

HENRY LEE.

ALBEMARLE, Feb. 9, 1769.

TWO Hundred Acres of LAND lying on *Carroll's* creek, in *Albemarle* county, 6 miles below the ſaid county court-houſe, on the main road that leads to *Richmond*, with good improvements thereon, *viz.* a DWELLING-HOUSE 20 by 18, two rooms below, and one above, a ſtore-houſe, barn, quarter, dairy, a young apple orchard, and peach orchard, and is well ſituated for a public-houſe. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſaid land may have a cheap bargain for ready money, by applying to me, living on the premiſes.

3 JOHN FORD.

To be SOLD *on the ſecond* Thurſday *in* April *next, on the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder, on reaſonable credit*,

THREE Thouſand acres of exceeding rich level LAND, in *Frederick* county, in *Virginia*, about 15 miles from *Winchester*, and convenient to ſeveral merchant mills, where there is a high price given for wheat. The ſaid land will be laid off in ſuch lots as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers.

LEWIS BURWELL.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the *Neabſco* Iron-works, in *Virginia*, on or about the 10th of *October* laſt, a country born Negro man ſlave named BILLIE, the property of the Honourable *John Tayloe*, Eſq; he is about 20 years of age, very black, well made, 5 feet 8 inches high, puts on a four look when taxed with any thing amiſs: He had on and took with him, when he went away, a blue broad cloth coat, black cotton velvet jacket, and ſundry other ſorts of cloaths, beſides ſhoes and ſtockings of various kinds: He is by trade a ſhip carpenter, and is ſuch a proficient in that buſineſs as not only to repair, but to build all ſorts of ſmall craft. The day that he went off, he was accompanied by a dark Mulatto fellow named SCIPIO, the property of Mr. *John M'Millan*, of *Prince William* county, in *Virginia*, of much the ſame age and ſize as himſelf. They croſſed *Potowmack* river together, in a ſchooner's boat, to the *Maryland* ſhore, where they left her, and have, from that time, kept themſelves undiſcovered. As *Billie* was ſome time laſt ſummer brought from *Carolina* (to which place, under the ſanction of a forged paſs, he had travelled as a freeman) it is more than probable that if he is not now engaged by ſome ſhip builders to the northward, that he will endeavour to get on board ſome craft, bound for *Charles-Town*, or to ſome place in *Carolina*, where he expects to be free.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Negro, or Mulatto, and brings one, or both, to the ſubſcriber, or to Mr. *John Calvert*, manager of Col. *Tayloe's* mine-bank, in *Baltimore* county, or will ſecure them, ſo as they may be had again, ſhall receive, for each, a reward of 5l. if taken forty miles from home, or the above reward, if at a greater diſtance, from the ſaid Mr. *John Calvert*, or from THOMAS LAWSON.

N. B. Billie plays on the violin.

TO BE SOLD,

TWELVE Hundred Acres of good LAND, lying in the county of *Warwick*, with a plantation in good order to work twelve hands. There is good oak and pine timber, convenient to navigation. Twelve months credit will be given to the purchaſer. Terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber of *Blunt Point*. J. ROSCOW.

TO BE SOLD,

UPWARDS of ONE THOUSAND ACRES of LAND, near the *Double Top Mountain* in *Culpeper* county, late the property of Mr. *John Rootes* in *Glouceſter* county. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may apply to Mr. *Roger Dixon*, in *Fredericksburg*, who is impowered to agree. The land will be laid off in lots if deſired.

FREDERICKSBURG, *July* 6, 1768.

A SCHEME of a LOTTERY, for raiſing Four Hundred and Fifty Pounds, to be laid out by the managers or any ſix of them, towards building a new church in the town of *Fredericksburg*, and in the purchaſe of an organ for the ſaid church.

1	Prize of	£. 500 is	500
2	- - - -	250 each -	500
4	- - - -	100 - -	400
8	- - - -	50 - -	400
8	- - - -	25 - -	200
10	- - - -	10 - -	100
180	- - - -	5 - -	900
213	Prizes. - - - - - - -		3000
2787	Blanks.		
3000	Tickets, at 20s. each, - -		3000
	£. 15 out of the 100, to be deducted from the prizes, is - - - -		450

The ſaid LOTTERY will be drawn on the 7th day of June next (being the firſt day of the *Fredericksburg* fair) at the town-houſe, under the direction of *Mann Page, Fielding Lewis, Charles Dick, Roger Dixon, Joſeph Jones, Hugh Mercer, James Mercer, Charles Waſhington, Lewis Willis, George Weedon, Charles Yates*, and *Francis Thornton*, Gentlemen, or any ſix or more who can attend. Tickets may be had of the ſaid managers.

The money is to be depoſited with a Treaſurer, on the day of the drawing; and any fortunate adventurer may have his prize on producing his ticket at the time of drawing. Thoſe who cannott attend the fair, are requeſted to ſend their tickets by ſome friend, that the prizes may be diſtributed as ſoon as poſſible.

A SCHEME *of a* LOTTERY,

For raiſing the ſum of nine hundred pounds, to make a road over the mountain to the warm and hot ſprings in Auguſta *county*.

1	Prize of -	1000 is - - - - -	£. 1000
2	- - - - -	500 each - - - -	1000
4	- - - - -	250 - - - - - -	1000
5	- - - - -	100 - - - - - -	500
50	- - - - -	50 - - - - - -	2500
62	Prizes.		£. 6000
5938	Blanks.		
6000	Tickets at 20s. - - - - - - - -		£. 6000

15 *per cent.* to be deducted from the Prizes.

The ſaid LOTTERY will be drawn at *Fredericksburg*, under the direction and management of Meſſ. *Charles Dick, Charles Yates, John Stewart, Henry Mitchell*, and *John Glaſſell*, of whom tickets may be had.

SCHEME *of a* LOTTERY,

FOR diſpoſing of 146 lots of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unſold. The leaſt valuable of the lots, according to the prices of thoſe moſt remote from the river, which have been ſold, not being leſs than £. 20, which is far below what was given for ſeveral near the river.

	lots	value	rent.
		£.	£.
Inſpection at *Page's*, 5 lots, at 12 years purchaſe, -	-	840	70
Do. *Crutchfield's*, 6 lots at do.	-	720	60
		1560	130
Lots improved, each half acre, at £. 20 - -	135	2700	
		4260	130
137 Prizes. - - - - -	137		
263 Blanks.			
400 Tickets at £. 10 each,	-	4000	

The ſaid lottery will be drawn at Mr. *Anthony Hay's* in *Williamſburg*, as ſoon as the tickets are diſpoſed of. Thoſe who do not pay for their tickets on the day of drawing, may give bond to carry intereſt from that time. *Robert Carter Nicholas, George Wythe, Thomas Everard, John Thompſon*, and *Jerman Baker*, Eſqrs; managers, or any three, of whom tickets may be had, and of the ſubſcriber.

MANN PAGE.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by WILLIAM RIND, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, on the Main-Street. All Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE at 12s6 per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inſerted for 3s. the Firſt Week, and 2s. each Time after: And long ones in Proportion.